

DEMORALIZED "DEMS."

They Are Quite Out-Generaled in the House By Republicans.

THEY ARE RATTLED BY ROLL CALLS

Which Prevent Consideration of the Election Repeal Bill.

THE REPUBLICANS REFUSE TO VOTE

Which Leaves the House Without a Quorum--Tucker's Resolution Revoking All Leaves of Absence Provokes a Lively Discussion Which Takes On a Dark Partisan Hue. General Grosvenor Sounds a Timely Note of Warning--Humorist Allen Pours Oil on the Troubled Waters. The President Not Pleased With the Course of His Lieutenants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The galleries of the house were pretty well filled this morning in anticipation of the preliminary skirmish over the Tucker bill for the repeal of the federal election laws. This bill is destined, when it gets in the arena of debate, to stir partisan rancor to its lowest depths. The fact that the President is supposed to be in opposition to its consideration at this time increased the interest with which the first passage at arms was witnessed. The fight began before the chaplain's voice had died out. Strange to say, Mr. Burrows, who divides with Mr. Reed the leadership of the Republicans, surprised the house by beginning at the jump a species of covert filibustering to prevent the report of the bill to the house. He was standing in the center aisle while the chaplain was praying for peace and harmony, and as soon as the invocation ceased he asked unanimous consent that the call of committees for reports be dispensed with. Mr. Tucker, the author of the bill, as well as other Democratic members who are interested in wiping the federal election laws from the statute books, picked their ears. "Object," shouted Mr. Tucker. Mr. Burrows then moved that the call be dispensed with, it being evident that Mr. Burrows intended to go to a show-down of hands.

NO QUORUM. Mr. Tucker called for the yeas and nays. It was apparent as the roll call proceeded that the Republicans were grimly resolute and that to-day's fight was not to be simply a passing brush. They remained in their seats, impassively refusing to vote in order to break a quorum. Quite a number of administration Democrats, reflecting on the opposition to the present consideration of the bill, joined with their Republican colleagues across the aisle and also refused to answer to their names. When the speaker announced the result of the vote yeas 4; nays 106 the point of no quorum was made whereupon a call of the house was ordered. The call of the house developed the presence of 100 members. The doors were ordered closed and the messengers of the sergeant-at-arms were dispatched in all directions to bring in absentees. The house had settled down to a long hand to hand contest.

FLANKED BY REED. During the second call the Republicans insisted on the yeas and nays on a motion to excuse Mr. Joyce, of Missouri, and upon the conclusion of that roll call which again showed the lack of a quorum, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, sent to the clerk's desk instructing the sergeant-at-arms to bring absentees before the bar of the house. Ex-Speaker Reed, however, flanked the Virginian by a motion to adjourn and again the monotonous voice of the clerk sounded through the hall. It seemed likely that the dead-lock would be indefinite. The Democrats were in a badly demoralized condition, and the fact that General Tracy, of New York, and other repeal or "administration Democrats" were actually assisting the Republicans in the effort to keep off the federal election discussion, awakened the lively indignation of the silver Democrats.

DETERMINED REPUBLICANS. The expressed determination of the Republican leaders to force the Democrats to produce a quorum of their own before the Tucker bill can be reported deadlocks the house and blocks matters at the southern end of the capitol until such a quorum is produced. The Republicans are very much in earnest, and are being aided by a few of the administration Democrats, who are trying to carry out the supposed wish of the President to keep the house from doing anything pending action on the silver bill in the senate. Mr. Reed's motion was lost and then Mr. Tucker got in his resolution revoking all leaves of absence and instructing the sergeant-at-arms to telegraph all absentees, and this provoked a very hot and bitter debate of half an hour, participated in by Mr. Grosvenor, Burrows and McMillen.

GROSVENOR'S NOTE OF WARNING. General Grosvenor, of Ohio, said: When the President called Congress in extraordinary session in mid-summer he said, "to apply the remedy which the financial interests of the country demanded, the Democratic leaders, recognizing the divisions in their party, appealed to us to stand by and sustain the administration from overwhelming defeat. The Republicans almost to a man recognizing that the condition of the country demanded that partisanship be laid aside, notwithstanding the fact that the President in his message had denounced the Republican party, and resolved to support the administration and force into law over the heads of a majority of the President's own party the measures which he demanded. Now we are suddenly informed that the purpose of the extra session is to be thrown overboard and a measure designed to affect party success, a measure more partisan than any that has been introduced in twenty years, is to be forced upon us. At the other end of the capitol the administration recognizes that it must have Republican votes, and you bring forward this obnoxious measure. I desire only to sound a note of warning. The bill to

repeal the Sherman silver law is not yet a law. If it happens to pass the senate when it returns here with the Wabash annex, we may see re-enacted the scenes of the first few weeks of this session and the administration may not be able to muster to its support the solid Republican vote.

The conditions which made the passage of the Wilson bill necessary are rapidly passing away. There may be a revival of public feeling that will defeat the administration as it would have been defeated weeks ago, had it not been for the patriotic action of the Republican minority. [Applause on the Republican side.]

McMILLAN GETS EXCITED. Mr. McMillen, flashed and excited, replied to Gen. Grosvenor. "You can do your worst," he shouted angrily, pounding his desk. "This bill will be reported and passed, if not that day, the next day, or the next, or next week, or next year, but it will be made no mistake about that." [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

"Why don't you bring in a Democratic majority?" inquired Wilson, of Washington. "We will bring it in," replied Mr. McMillen, "and then we won't ask your aid. You might as well try to stem the torrent of Niagara as to prevent us from passing this bill."

"I rise to second the appeal of the gentleman from Ohio, to keep all party feeling out of legislation," said John Allen, of Mississippi, the wit of the house. Instantly the members began crowding about him, and the galleries leaned over to catch his words.

ALLEN RAISES THE LAUGH. "I have devoted all my time since I came to Congress," he continued, "pouring oil on the troubled waters. (Laughter.) If there is any member of the house whose record justifies him in appealing for non-partisan action here that man is General Grosvenor, of Ohio. (Renewed laughter.)

"I thought the proposition was whether or not we should have a quorum. Some gentlemen seem to think that is a party question. The tactics some of our friends want us to pursue reminds me of the theory of a distinguished cavalry colonel whom I knew during the war. On one occasion he was leading a gallant regiment (laughter), when some indiscreet member of his command began firing at his pursuers 'stop that firing,' yelled the distinguished colonel, 'it just makes 'em madder.' (Laughter.)

"We are now told," continued Mr. Allen, making the application of his story, "that we should stop firing as it only makes 'em (the Republicans) mad and savage only in such legislation as pleases them. I thought that was what we were sent here for—to fire at 'em. However," he concluded, waving his hand deprecatingly, "in view of the distressed condition of the country and the millions who are out of work, I want to join with Gen. Grosvenor in protesting against anything like partisanship." [Laughter and applause.]

McRAE'S WILD WORDS. Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, denounced as false the statement that the administration was opposed to going ahead with the Tucker bill. "We be it unto that member of the administration," said he, "who consents to such a programme. You may join with any set of men to take away the money of the people, but I believe every Democrat wants to give to everybody the right to vote, and I appeal to every Democrat, north, south, east and west, to get together. It is our duty. The Wilson bill has been put behind us. Why should we hesitate when the people's liberties are in peril?"

This rally was greeted with Democratic cheers and ironical Republican jeers.

After some further remarks from Mr. Burrows and General Grosvenor the motion was put and carried and then the house adjourned.

President Displeased.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—It was claimed to-night that the President did not countenance the course on the part of some of his recognized lieutenants in the house to-day. If this is true, they will probably be promptly called off, and their position in the future reflecting that of the administration will show the change of sentiment at the other end of the avenue.

FAULKNER'S AMENDMENT

To the Repeal Bill—He Wants Small Purchasing Clause in It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—In the senate to-day, Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, offered an amendment to the repeal bill, providing for the coinage of silver bullion now in the treasury and the monthly purchase thereafter of enough silver to coin 3,000,000 silver dollars which, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined shall be legal tender. Mr. Hawley, (Republican of Connecticut) rose to a question of privilege. In the discussion between himself and Mr. Teller, of Colorado, recently that senator had said that he (Hawley) had been absent during the session. The statement was corrected in the Congressional Record but that accounted for naught, as unless such things were corrected immediately the Associated Press in a few moments would have them all over the United States. He had been absent in fact, but three days.

The repeal bill was then taken up and Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, took the floor in opposition to the bill. He said that he would attempt to demonstrate, as he was confident he could, that the world wide monetary convulsion was due to three principal causes. First, to the enormous increase of debt; second, to the continuous and unprecedented fall of prices for over a quarter of a century; third, to the contemporaneous destruction of the bi-metallic base of credit at the dictation of the European money kings. He said that more money was needed and the repeal of the Sherman act would have the contrary effect. It would contract the currency by some fifty millions per annum. He favored a sound currency, every dollar of which should be maintained at par, with every other dollar, and that it should consist of gold and silver and of paper money payable in them.

New Postmaster.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—Joshua W. Dixon has been appointed postmaster at Loudensville, Marshall county, vice B. Cain, resigned.

NEAL'S FORLORN HOPE.

He Opens the Democratic Campaign at Newark Yesterday.

LARRY'S LUDICROUS LUCUBRATIONS

On the Tariff—A Mass of Glittering Generalities and Bewildering Statistics—He Assaults What He Pleases to Call McKinleyism With Recklessness and All the Venom and Misrepresentation of a Free-Trader. A Very Vapid Argument.

NEWARK, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Hon. Lawrence T. Neal, of Chillicothe, Democratic candidate for governor, opened the campaign here to-day in the presence of large delegations from Columbus, Mansfield, Chillicothe, Circleville, Lancaster, Zanesville, Mt. Vernon and other points, all of which are within from thirty to sixty miles of this city. All the Democratic candidates on the state ticket are present. Mr. Neal spoke upon the tariff exclusively. Hon. W. A. Taylor, candidate for lieutenant governor, spoke to-night on pensions and the Republican state legislature.

Mr. Neal, after referring to the present financial depression, said that the Sherman silver law and the McKinley tariff law underlie the want of confidence which is the cause of the trouble, and gave it as his belief that prosperity can only be obtained by adherence to the Democratic faith in the matter of both currency and tariff reform.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Taking up first the silver question the speaker said that the conflicting claims of gold and silver as money must be determined in favor of bi-metalism, as the relation of debtor and creditor classes cannot be equitably adjusted on any other basis.

"The purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law," said he, "and the Democratic party stands committed not only to its repeal, but to the unlimited use of both gold and silver as money, the Democracy of Ohio have re-affirmed the declaration and I give it my personal endorsement."

Mr. Neal then expressed the opinion that the re-establishment of bi-metalism will not cure all the ills that afflict the country, and turned his attention to the law which bears the name of his opponent.

HANPING ON TARIFF.

"The greatest foe to the prosperity of the people, is McKinleyism," he said. So long as the federal system of protective taxation is continued, we can have no general and permanent prosperity in this country. To regain such prosperity we must apply the ax to the root of the evil, with earnestness and vigor and forever destroy the McKinley method of taxation. The power of the government to levy and collect taxes for its support cannot be controverted. But when the sovereign power of taxation ceases to be used for government purposes, it becomes the instrument of private interests to promote private gain, it is no longer constitutionally exercised and becomes in turn an instrument of wrong and oppression. Public necessity must, therefore, mark and prescribe the limit for the exercise of such power. This principle has been universally recognized as a fundamental one by judicial tribunals of the last resort. But despite this principle, unconquerably established, the leaders of the Republican party still assert that there can be no limitation of the uses for which the power of taxation can be exercised, and boldly and defiantly maintain that the power to tax is the power to absolutely destroy one citizen for the benefit of another, to destroy ten thousand citizens for the benefit of one."

BEWILDERING STATISTICS.

Mr. Neal stated that the receipts of the government during the fiscal year in which the McKinley law went into effect exceeded expenditures by nearly \$100,000,000 and the excess was equally great during the two or three years preceding the advent of the law. He then quoted a bewildering array of statistics to show the evil effects of protection, using as an example woolen goods. The speaker scoffed at the idea that under a protective system the foreigner pays the tax and insisted that, on the contrary, the burden falls on the American laboring man.

"The whole burden of taxation under such a system," he continued, "rests upon the consumption of the people. The property and wealth of the people pay no part of its taxes. The rich and the poor are not placed on an equality in their contribution of taxes under such a system. The taxes paid by them are not in proportion to their ability to pay. The burden presses with the most unequal weight on those who are least able to sustain it. This is true even where the tax is collected upon a purely revenue basis for its own support. But that which is in such a case an injustice, becomes a crime against the great masses of the people, when the laws impose the highest duties and return the lowest revenue, to compel the giving of gratuities and the payment of tribute to those whose riches and power already endanger the perpetuity of our free institutions."

THE DEAR FARMER.

Not forgetting the agricultural interests of the country, Mr. Neal said that the farmer has been the principal victim of the doctrine of protection. In 1860, he said, more than one-half of the people of the United States were engaged in agricultural pursuits and the farmers owned almost one-half of the wealth and property in the country. But to-day, while still contributing about one-half of the population, they own less than one-fourth of the property of the country. The farmer's loss has, in the speaker's opinion, been the manufacturer's gain. As the one has grown poorer, the other has grown richer.

"The defeat of the Republican party in this state next November," continued Mr. Neal, "will by common consent be everywhere received as the final decision of the American people upon the question of protective taxation. The overthrow of McKinley and McKinleyism in Ohio will affirm the judgment of the people of the entire coun-

try entered in the presidential election of last year, in favor of a tariff for revenue alone.

WHAT BUNCOMBER.

"I appeal to you, then, to vote the Democratic ticket. Shall I appeal in vain? It is for you to answer. But in answering I beg you to remember that the Democratic party is the party of the people; that it has always been the party of the people; that it has at all times and in all places, and under all circumstances in sunshine and in storm, in prosperity and in adversity, in peace and in war, watched as a guardian angel over the rights, interests and liberties of the people and that whether it wins or loses the election in Ohio this year, it will continue this fight for tariff revision, reduction and reform, until it shall break and destroy the stronghold of the monopolists and protectionists upon the throats of the people, and give us a system of taxation, which, just and equal in its provisions, will blot out all discriminations and distinction between one citizen and another, and to secure to such and all alike freedom from taxation to the fullest extent consistent with a pure, honest, wise and economical administration of the government."

SURROUNDED BY FLAMES.

Fearful Forest Fires Raging in Wisconsin. Loss of Life and Property.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—A special to the Sentinel to-night from Marshfield, Wisconsin, says that place is surrounded by a sheet of flame in the woods, and that people in the country are fleeing for their lives. It is said that at least twenty-four persons have been cut off from escape.

Two children while trying to escape with their parents from the burning home were lost in the dense smoke and were almost certainly burned to death. Several small settlements have already been consumed and horses, cattle, etc., destroyed. The refugees are flocking into Marshfield which is under martial law.

A late dispatch says that appearances indicate that a fire which will be as disastrous as the great conflagration of '71, is in progress, and that the loss of life may be as great. A strong wind is blowing from the northwest, and the people are almost crazed with fear. Bridges along the Wisconsin Central lines near Marshfield have been consumed and trains have been abandoned.

Word was received here at 2 o'clock this afternoon that Powers Station at which place there is a battery of coal kilns, was on fire. A pitiful sight was a farmer with his wife, who had fought the fire from early morning to save their dwelling, and giving up in despair loaded his bedding and furniture on a wagon drawn by oxen. When almost within the city limits the oxen were both suffocated and the load was burned on the wagon. The mother, almost dead from exhaustion, recited a thrilling experience and cried most piteously. When asked where her children were, she said they had started with them but in the smoke had become lost and it is believed both perished. At least twenty-five or thirty families are homeless to-night.

At 4 o'clock the fire had gained this city's limits, but was met by every male citizen, who battled manfully and succeeded in keeping it out.

DEFENDING THE TARIFF.

Iron and Steel and Tin Plate Manufacturers Speak for Protection.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The interests which were represented in the hearings before the ways and means committee to-day were as follows: M. A. Scull and E. R. Ackermann, representing the Lawrence cement company, New York; William F. Rockwell, of Meridian, Connecticut, and E. W. Bradley, Walden, New York, representing the American pocket cutlery manufacturers; John Jarrett, iron and steel sheets, Star Encaustic Tile company, Pittsburgh and Flint and lime glass companies, and Mr. Garland, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The representatives of these industries appeared before the committee to argue for a retention of a protective tariff. Their arguments were mainly on the line that a protective tariff placed them on an equality with manufacturers of the same articles in foreign countries.

John Jarrett, of iron and steel sheet manufacturers introduced Mr. Battelle, who spoke in the interest of that industry. He said there was about \$15,000,000 invested in the manufacture of iron and steel sheet; that 100,000 men were employed representing a population of 6,500,000 people. He declared that a tariff on a strictly revenue basis would destroy the industry.

Ex-Representative E. C. Niedringhaus followed in the interest of the tin plate industry. He insisted that millions of dollars were invested in the manufacture of tin in this country and thousands of men were employed. "We pay," said he, "150 per cent more in wages than is paid in Europe. Labor gets all the benefit of the duty. If the duty is reduced to what it was before the passage of the act of 1890, it will reduce labor. If a free trade measure is enacted, labor will be reduced half."

John Jarrett, secretary of the Sheet Iron and Steel Manufacturers, briefly compared wages paid in Europe and America to workers in iron and steel. The remainder of the day was devoted to hearing representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers.

C. H. Kaufman spoke in the interest of 12,000 sheet and plate rollers, two-thirds of whom he said were now idle. "We know that if the tariff is reduced," said he, "the men who do the work will have to suffer. The manufacturers have told you the truth."

Louis Arrington next presented arguments for the retention of the duty on bottles. He said a reduction of such duties would benefit only wealthy brewers and would be a great detriment to manufacturers and workmen.

Conrad Auth, representing the same industry, said the protective tariff had been of great benefit to the glass workers of the country, and asked that Congress make no change in the present duties. "Then you think that a protective tariff is a good thing?" asked Mr. Daizell.

"Yes, sir."

"Then why do you persist in voting the Democratic ticket?"

"I can't help it. I was built that way."

After the conclusion of Mr. Auth's remarks the committee adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE REBEL FLEET FIRES

Into Rio Janeiro and Bombards the Harbor Forts.

A WOMAN KILLED IN THE CITY.

Brazilian Government Taking Active Measures to Repulse the Insurgents—No U. S. Vessel in the Harbor to Protect American Interests—The Charleston Due in Three Days—All Business in Rio at a Standstill and the People are Panic Stricken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—Official information of the bombardment of the city of Rio De Janeiro by the rebel fleet was received at the state department to-day in a dispatch from United States Minister Thompson at Rio De Janeiro. The dispatch came about noon, and after the secretary had it translated and copies made he gave it to the press for publication. It read as follows: "Rio De Janeiro, Sept. 14, 1893.

Gresham, Washington:

"At 11 o'clock this morning the revolutionary forces bombarded the forts commanding the entrance to the harbor, and also the arsenal on a wharf, in the center of the city. A few shells were fired into the city; a woman was killed in her residence. Commercial telegrams have again been forbidden. The Charleston has not yet arrived."

The telegram was eagerly read by all who knew of its arrival in both the state and navy departments, and the belief was expressed that the engagement may be a fierce and determined one. While the minister makes no mention of it, it is presumed that the Brazilian government is taking active measures to repulse the insurgents.

The greatest source of anxiety among the officials is that there is no vessel of the United States in the harbor at Rio to protect the lives and property of American citizens in the bombarded city. The last hopes of the navy department that the cruiser Charleston had stopped at Rio on her way from Barbadoes to the Pacific station was dashed to-day, when a dispatch was received from her commander reporting her still at Montevideo. As it is the vessel will coal at Montevideo, which will take a day. She will then proceed to Rio, and as the distance is but 1,030 miles the vessel will make it in about three days and a half sail.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT

Of the Bombardment—The Insurgents Attempt to Land Troops.

BUNYON AYLES, Sept. 14.—The latest news from the disturbed capitol of Brazil, as they reach here, are about as follows:

The ships Aquidaban, Republica and Trajano yesterday made an attempt to land soldiers and marines at Gamboa, in the bay of Rio, where the English cemetery is situated. Gamboa is a little more than a mile from the loading grounds where foreign vessels take on their cargoes, and is just across the bay from Niteroy. It is just north of Rio de Janeiro, and is near Saude.

The insurgent ships are reported to have used only small rapid fire guns in firing upon Gamboa, and this fire is supposed to have been intended more for the purpose of covering the landing of the insurgent forces than as a regular bombardment.

The rebels, it is added, have taken prisoner the officers of the gunboat Alagoas, and as this message was sent, the insurgents were firing shell in the direction of the arsenal with the expectation of blowing it up. The guns on the Aquidaban thundered forth at long range, for the rebel ships were not foolish enough to engage the forts, and the latter replied to the fire of the war vessels without apparent damage.

At night there was a period of calm, but hostilities were expected to be resumed this morning, unless some understanding could be arrived at between the rebels and the government. The insurgents yesterday, it is true, steamed to within range of the forts and fired a few shots in their direction at long range, but they did not attempt to engage the forts in the real sense of the word. The sounds of the firing reached Rio and caused alarm among the inhabitants. The loss of life, however, was insignificant. In fact, so far as known, only one woman, residing near the arsenal, was killed, and she met her death through a falling brick.

Fort Lage, known to history as the first spot in the bay ever trodden by civilized man, was also treated to a few shells by the insurgents.

Fort Villagran did most of the replying to the bombardment and the attempted landing at Gamboa; but there is no record of the war ships having suffered any damages from shot or shell. Indeed, it may be said that both parties to the dispute are doing a lot of talking, burning a lot of powder and wasting some good shells for little or no effect. Rio itself was not bombarded. A few stray shells fell in the city, the result of bad marksmanship, but no great damage was done.

The large proportion of shells fired by both sides seemed either to explode very wide of the mark or else they failed to explode at all, but the people of Rio and its neighboring villages like the display of fireworks, nevertheless. The inhabitants of Rio do not sleep with any degree of comfort, for there is always a chance of waking up and finding a live shell hissing near one's bedside.

There is no doubt there are many people on shore in sympathy with the insurgents, for the latter seem able to keep posted concerning all the doings ashore. A few nights ago an attempt was made by a small steamer or tug with some government arm and navy officers on board, to creep up to the ironclads at night from behind a sheltered place near a little bay formed by Gavia Corcovado and Tres Irmaos islands, which they had reached on the previous night.

The tug had a torpedo boom rigged out ahead and was steering quietly up to the apparently sleeping ironclad in the darkness when the searchlights were turned on and a second or so later a hail of machine bullets were flying in their direction. Happily for them the aim of the rebel sailors was very bad and the tug seems to have got away with all safe on board.

The above is about the situation at Rio so far as known here. The gov-

ernment holds everybody and everything under martial law, but the theatres are open and local business runs on pretty near the same as if there were no rebel ships in the bay.

ASSOCIATED PRESS AHEAD. It Sent Out the First News of the Bombardment of Rio.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—It is now admitted here that the news exclusively cabled to the Associated Press regarding the proposed bombardment of Rio De Janeiro by the insurgent vessels, and the fact that the forts were in sympathy with the insurgents, and would probably side with the rebels was correct in every particular. The points of the Associated Press story have been cabled back to this country and are extensively used.

The Daily News this morning says: "The attack of the rebel fleet on the forts began at 9 o'clock. The garrison of the largest and strongest fort has declared for the rebels."

As cabled to the Associated Press, the bombardment of the town began at 11 o'clock. The town has a desolate appearance. Those who are compelled to remain are greatly excited. All business is at a standstill and the air is full of alarming rumors."

The Exchange Telegraph Company says that private advices have been received from Brazil to the effect that the insurgent fleet is bombarding Rio de Janeiro, and that one of the principal forts in the harbor has sided with the rebels. Merchants in this city have received similar news, and the admiralty is besieged with anxious inquiries that morning from people who have large interests at stake in Rio.

OHIO DAY

At the World's Fair—McKinley Greeted by a Large Crowd.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, Sept. 14.—The paid admissions at the fair yesterday were 160,665. Governor McKinley and thousands of his people came to the fair to-day and joined into one of the most successful demonstrations yet held by a state. It is estimated that the Ohio contingent numbered over 50,000 people, and these together with Gov. McKinley's admirers from other parts of the country swelled the crowd which gathered at the Ohio state building to mammoth proportions.

At 10 o'clock Governor McKinley was escorted by General Anderson and other members of the state commission from his hotel to the west entrance of the Midway Plaisance here the Third and Fourteenth Ohio Infantry and Battery D were drawn up in line, the Governor mounted on a charger and accompanied by his staff rode at the head of the militia.

The Governor was greeted with a storm of applause. He did not touch on politics in his half hour's speech, but made an address, interesting especially to the Buckeye crowd. He said when it was first determined to have an Ohio day, it was the intention to have the most distinguished man of the state to deliver the oration. This was Rutherford B. Hayes, who had so ably represented Ohio at the Centennial, but "man proposes and God disposes," and ex-President Hayes was called to his long home before the great Ohio day of the fair.

Ohio Day at the Centennial, said the governor, with the exception of Pennsylvania, was the most successful day of that exposition, the attendance being 155,611. He characterized the day as a reunion of Ohio people from all parts of the United States, "for," said he, "once an Ohioan, always an Ohioan." Our state is represented here to-day by her foremost citizens. In speaking of the exposition, he said that other cities might have built a fair, but it remained for Chicago to do it.

There is a monument standing on the lawn of the Ohio grounds grouped around which are the illustrious sons of the state. This monument was dedicated by Gen. P. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, who was the next speaker. He paid a gallant tribute to the heroes who first saw light in the Buckeye state.

At the conclusion of the interesting exercises a general reception was given Governor McKinley, who stood in the main parlor of the state building, surrounded by his staff and members of the commission. Thousands besieged the building, anxious to shake hands with him.

The total admissions to-day were 224,538, of which 190,060 paid.

ZIMMERMAN DEFEATED

By Sanger in a Hot Race—Menties Breaks the World's Record.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Sept. 14.—Fully 12,000 people to-day saw the supremacy of the bicycle fraternity wrested from Zimmerman and won by Sanger. Zimmerman has shown throughout the meeting that his condition was far from good, owing to the excessive amount of work which he has done since last February. The killing pace which Sanger set on the home stretch proved to be more than the great Zimmerman could stand.

At the close of the regular races, Menties rode against the world's record for one hour, making 26 miles and 107 yards, and breaking the record for all distances from 6 to 26 miles.

Summary:  
One mile, 2:35 class—Rhodes won; time, 2:18.  
Half mile, 1:10 class—Bald won; time, 1:04.  
Half mile, open, Zimmerman won; time, 1:03.  
Two miles, 5:10 class—Brandt won; time, 5:09.  
One mile, Springfield international record—Tyler won; time, 2:14.  
One mile, 2:35 class—Bald won; time, 2:16.  
Half mile, handicap—Tyler won; time, 1:03.  
Two mile handicap—Sanger won; time, 4:31.

Campbell Calls on Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, arrived in the city this morning, and held a conference with the President. It developed this evening that Mr. Campbell has made arrangements to speak during the last two weeks of the campaign in Ohio in the interest of Neal.

Pacing Record Benten.

LEMARS, IOWA, Sept. 14.—Free Coinage, y. e., by Steinway, beat the world's pacing record for three-year-olds over a regulation track here to-day, making the mile in 2:11.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, fair; slightly warmer, except in Northern Ohio; southerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. Schuyler, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 72 3 p. m. 80  
9 a. m. 76 7 p. m. 84  
12 m. 78 8 p. m. 84  
Weather—Fair